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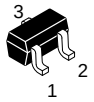
Preliminary Data Sheet

Bias Resistor Transistor

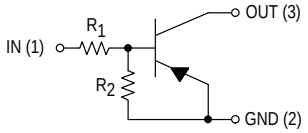
PNP Silicon Surface Mount Transistor with Monolithic Bias Resistor Network

The BRT (Bias Resistor Transistor) contains a single transistor with a monolithic bias network consisting of two resistors; a series base resistor and a base–emitter resistor. These digital transistors are designed to replace a single device and its external resistor bias network. The BRT eliminates these individual components by integrating them into a single device. The DTA143EE is housed in the SOT–416/SC–90 package which is ideal for low–power surface mount applications where board space is at a premium.

- Simplifies Circuit Design
- Reduces Board Space
- Reduces Component Count
- Available in 8 mm, 7 inch/3000 Unit Tape and Reel.



CASE 463–01, STYLE 1
SOT–416/SC–90



R_1 = 4.7 kΩ
R_2 = 4.7 kΩ

MAXIMUM RATINGS (T_A = 25°C unless otherwise noted)

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Output Voltage	V_O	–50	Vdc
Input Voltage	V_I	–30	Vdc
Output Current	I_O	–100	mAdc

DEVICE MARKING

DTA143EE = 43

THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Power Dissipation @ T_A = 25°C(1)	P_D	125	mW
Operating and Storage Temperature Range	T_J, T_{stg}	–55 to +150	°C
Junction Temperature	T_J	150	°C

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (T_A = 25°C)

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Input Off Voltage (V_O = –5.0 Vdc, I_O = –100 μAdc)	$V_{I(off)}$	—	—	–0.5	Vdc
Input On Voltage (V_O = –0.3 Vdc, I_O = –20 mAdc)	$V_{I(on)}$	–3.0	—	—	Vdc
Output On Voltage (I_O = –10 mAdc, I_I = –0.5 mAdc)	$V_{O(on)}$	—	—	–0.3	Vdc
Input Current (V_I = –5.0 Vdc)	I_I	—	—	–1.8	mAdc
Output Cutoff Current (V_O = –50 Vdc)	$I_{O(off)}$	—	—	–500	nAdc
DC Current Gain (V_O = –5.0 Vdc, I_O = –10 mAdc)	G_I	20	—	—	—
Input Resistance	R_1	3.3	4.7	6.1	kOhms
Resistance Ratio	R_1/R_2	0.8	1.0	1.2	

1. Device mounted on a FR–4 glass epoxy printed circuit board using the minimum recommended footprint.

* Typical electrical characteristic curves are not available at this time.

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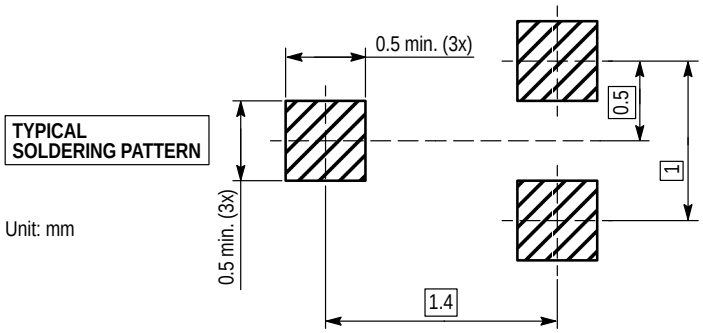
MINIMUM RECOMMENDED FOOTPRINTS FOR SURFACE MOUNTED APPLICATIONS

Surface mount board layout is a critical portion of the total design. The footprint for the semiconductor packages must be the correct size to insure proper solder connection interface between the board and the package. With the correct pad geometry, the packages will self align when subjected to a solder reflow process.



SOT–416/SC–90 POWER DISSIPATION

The power dissipation of the SOT–416/SC–90 is a function of the pad size. This can vary from the minimum pad size for soldering to the pad size given for maximum power dissipation. Power dissipation for a surface mount device is determined by $T_{J(max)}$, the maximum rated junction temperature of the die, $R_{\theta JA}$, the thermal resistance from the device junction to ambient; and the operating temperature, T_A. Using the values provided on the data sheet, P_D can be calculated as follows:

$$P_D = \frac{T_{J(max)} - T_A}{R_{\theta JA}}$$

The values for the equation are found in the maximum ratings table on the data sheet. Substituting these values into the equation for an ambient temperature T_A of 25°C, one can calculate the power dissipation of the device which in this case is 125 milliwatts.

$$P_D = \frac{150°C - 25°C}{1000°C/W} = 125 \text{ milliwatts}$$

The 1000°C/W assumes the use of the recommended footprint on a glass epoxy printed circuit board to achieve a power dissipation of 125 milliwatts. Another alternative would be to use a ceramic substrate or an aluminum core board such as Thermal Clad™. Using a board material such as Thermal Clad, a higher power dissipation can be achieved using the same footprint.

SOLDERING PRECAUTIONS

The melting temperature of solder is higher than the rated temperature of the device. When the entire device is heated to a high temperature, failure to complete soldering within a short time could result in device failure. Therefore, the following items should always be observed in order to minimize the thermal stress to which the devices are subjected.

- Always preheat the device.
- The delta temperature between the preheat and soldering should be 100°C or less.*
- When preheating and soldering, the temperature of the leads and the case must not exceed the maximum temperature ratings as shown on the data sheet. When using infrared heating with the reflow soldering method, the difference should be a maximum of 10°C.
- The soldering temperature and time should not exceed 260°C for more than 10 seconds.
- When shifting from preheating to soldering, the maximum temperature gradient should be 5°C or less.
- After soldering has been completed, the device should be allowed to cool naturally for at least three minutes. Gradual cooling should be used as the use of forced cooling will increase the temperature gradient and result in latent failure due to mechanical stress.
- Mechanical stress or shock should not be applied during cooling.

* Soldering a device without preheating can cause excessive thermal shock and stress which can result in damage to the device.

SOLDER STENCIL GUIDELINES

Prior to placing surface mount components onto a printed circuit board, solder paste must be applied to the pads. A solder stencil is required to screen the optimum amount of solder paste onto the footprint. The stencil is made of brass or stainless steel with a typical thickness of 0.008 inches. The stencil opening size for the surface mounted package should be the same as the pad size on the printed circuit board, i.e., a 1:1 registration.

TYPICAL SOLDER HEATING PROFILE

For any given circuit board, there will be a group of control settings that will give the desired heat pattern. The operator must set temperatures for several heating zones, and a figure for belt speed. Taken together, these control settings make up a heating “profile” for that particular circuit board. On machines controlled by a computer, the computer remembers these profiles from one operating session to the next. Figure 1 shows a typical heating profile for use when soldering a surface mount device to a printed circuit board. This profile will vary among soldering systems but it is a good starting point. Factors that can affect the profile include the type of soldering system in use, density and types of components on the board, type of solder used, and the type of board or substrate material being used. This profile shows temperature versus time. The line on the graph shows the actual temperature that might be experienced on the surface of a test board at or near a central solder joint. The two profiles are based on a high density and a low density board. The Vitronics SMD310 convection/infrared reflow soldering system was used to generate this profile. The type of solder used was 62/36/2 Tin Lead Silver with a melting point between 177–189°C. When this type of furnace is used for solder reflow work, the circuit boards and solder joints tend to heat first. The components on the board are then heated by conduction. The circuit board, because it has a large surface area, absorbs the thermal energy more efficiently, then distributes this energy to the components. Because of this effect, the main body of a component may be up to 30 degrees cooler than the adjacent solder joints.

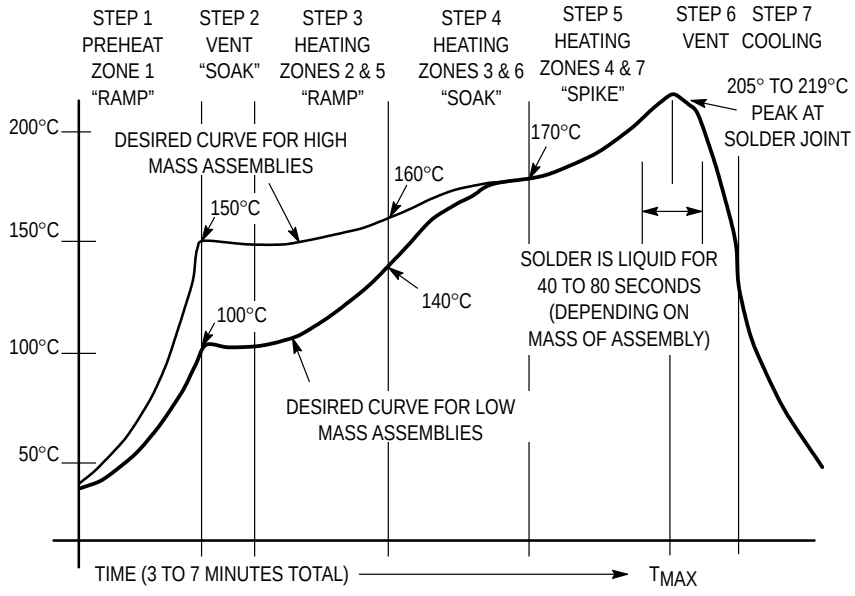
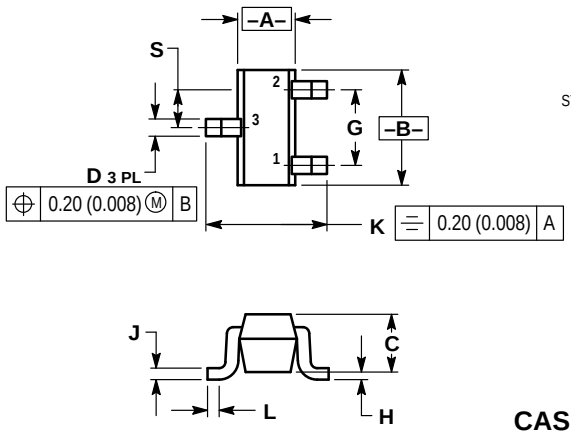


Figure 1. Typical Solder Heating Profile

PACKAGE DIMENSIONS



STYLE 1:
PIN 1. BASE
2. EMITTER
3. COLLECTOR

NOTES:
1. DIMENSIONING AND TOLERANCING PER ANSI Y14.5M, 1982.
2. CONTROLLING DIMENSION: MILLIMETER.

	MILLIMETERS		INCHES	
DIM	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
A	0.70	0.80	0.028	0.031
B	1.40	1.80	0.055	0.071
C	0.60	0.90	0.024	0.035
D	0.15	0.30	0.006	0.012
G	1.00 BSC		0.039 BSC	
H	—	0.10	—	0.004
J	0.10	0.25	0.004	0.010
K	1.45	1.75	0.057	0.069
L	0.10	0.20	0.004	0.008
S	0.50 BSC		0.020 BSC	

CASE 463–01
ISSUE A
SOT–416/SC–90

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